SIX DAYS LATER

EUROPE.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advance in the Price of Cotton.

GREAT RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT

The packet ship Garrick, Captain Trask, has, as usual, made a short passage, and arrived here yes terday morning.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th ult. The news, in a commercial point of view, is im

Cotton had gone up one-eight of a penny

pound, with a large business. One third of her passage was made in five days.

The Puseyite controversy was creating a good deal of excitement.

Navigation was closed at Cronstadt. Nothing important from Ireland. O'Conne

was still making speeches. Ashbel Smith, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, had

an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen previous to his leaving London for Texas.

The armed force now in Ireland is 10,000 men. The English journals are still discussing the election of Mr. Polk.

in 20% days. The railway fever in England is still running

The weather in England and France has been

remarkably cold this year.

The burial of the Princess Sophia Matilda was attended with much pomp and expense.

There is a rumor of a tremendous fire at Stettin. Our accounts from Madrid are of the 3d ult., but they are utterly devoid of interest. Spain is, how-ever, in a dreadful condition.

The Earl of Limerick died on the 7th ult., at

his lordship's seat, South hill Park, Berkshire, in the 87th year of his age.

The marriage of Count de Jarnac, secretary of

the French embassy, and son of Viscount de Cha-bet, with the Hon, Miss Foley, sister of Lord Foley, was solemnised on 10th ult. Burgess, the Bank of England clerk, who was

arrested in this country, in company of Elder, for forgery on that establishment, has been commit-

A dreadful explosion took place on the South Eastern Railway, on the evening of the 10th ult., a little beyond the Bricklayers' Arms, London, whereby two of the attendants of the train were

killed, and some two or three others severely injured.

A new Historical Romance, by the author of "Heari Quatre," had just been issued by Colbourn. It is well spoken of.

Barres North American Barr.—Yesterday a special extraordinary meeting was held of the proprietors of this corporation, established some years since for the purpose of extending banking facilities in British North America, to fill up a vacancy in the Court of Directors, occasioned by the death of the late Wm. Pemberton The meeting was held at the bank's house, in St. Helen's Place, and the chair taken by Mr. Carter.

The Chairman, after the minutes of the last court had been read, expressed the deep regret of the directors at the less the bank had sustained by the death of Mr. Pemberton, whose super or talents and connections with colonial interests rendered him of the greatest utility in the management of the concerns of the establishment. The chairman hen explained that the meeting was especially convened to fill up the vacancy, and described the mode of the election under the deed. He had to propose to the meeting two candidates, Mr. William Chapman and Mr. Fowler Mewsam, both of whom were eligible according to the provisions of the deed. The qualification for a director (the chairmun in reply to questions said,) was the holding of 25 shares.

A somewhat animated discussion took place in

A comewhat animated discussion took place in favor of either of the candidates, some proprietors supporting Mr. Newsam, as he was an original proprietor, while Mr. Chapman, having been resident in the colony, and consected with banking and monetary matters in the British American colonies, was coosidered more eligible by others. A principal point urged was, that the chairman should give the number of shares held by each

The Chairman expressed the desire of the court of directors to yield the point, if the meeting so decided.

The question was put and negatived.

Mr Nxwas viadicated the course he had taken, and proposed an amendment to the resolution that Mr. W. Chapman be elected.

The terms of the amendment were detailed at some length, and were ultimately pronounced by the legal adviser of the court not to be in consonance with the special meeting.

A show of hands having then been taken for both the cancidates, it was decided by a large majority in favor of Mr Chapman, who was accordingly declared a director; and thanks having been veted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Dayrax of the Lazous.—A meeting of above 2000 persons took place in the Town Hall of Holmfirth, on Thursday, to hear a debate between Mr. Harper, the lecturer of the Yorkshire Protective Society, and the notorious Mr. Acland, the agent of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Mr. Harper first addressed the meeting in a powerful and convincing speech, which was her! with great attention, and much cheesed. Mr. Acland then went over the oft-beaten ground of his arguments; in the course of which he made the remarkable assertion that "he had never said that the corn laws were a tax upon tood, or that we should get food any cheaper by a repeal of the corn laws!" Mr. Harper, in his reply, exposed the absurb inconsistencies involved in the above assertion. On the conclusion of the debate, the question was put between the corn laws and free trade; when a decision in favor of protection was given by three to one; a result which was hailed with loud acclamations.—London Herald, Dec 9.

New Nautical Invention.—A useful invention

tion was given by three to one; a result which was hailed with loud acclamations.—London Herald, Dec 9.

New Nautical Invention.—A useful invention is now in the act of being applied to one of our men of war. It is called a "manduver;" it is the proposition of R. Foulerton, Eq.; it is an Archimedean screw fitted through the deadwood of the ship at right angles with the keel, and set in motion by the capstan, for the purpose of turning the ship round when, from calm weather, the helm has no effect on the vessel. It does not project in any degree, so as to impede the ship's way through the water; and must be highly useful in the case of a ship being attacked by steamers or gun-boats, in bringing the broadside to bear on them; or it may even assist a ship in the act of staving.

Reported Fire at Strettin.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Berlin, Dec. 5. which has been received by a highly respectable gentleman in the city. It is right to say, that our own letters make no allusion whatever to a fire having occurred:—

Beslin, Dec. 5.

I did intend to run over to Hanover to-merrow, previous to m; going to Vienna, but to day I hear that a fire is reging at Stetlin, which is feared may prove equally disservors, or proportionately so, to that which befal Hamburgh.

disserous, or proportionately so, to that which befel Hemburgh.

Midle Brohan, an actress of the Theatre Frangise, some time back was knocked against in the street by a man carrying a heavy package. The blow struck her on the bosom, and caused such acute pain that she fainted. For two months she suffered constantly, the part affected being exceedingly swollen and influend. Recently, on her consulting an eminent surgeon, he gave it as his opinion that some substance had got into the flesh, and caused the pain. He prescribed certain remedies, and two or three days after a needle worked its way out. It is supposed that having been accidentally placed in Mile. Brohan's dress, it was forced into the flesh by the blow. The lady is now doing well.—Gelignans.

Puseyism in England. 1 [From the London Herald, Dec. 0.]

We had no idea of returning to the subject of the dissensions in the Church so soon, but it seems to be our duty to state to our readers the circum-stances which are taking place in the diocese and

charge o: 1841, and I believe on various subsequent occasions."

Such is the tone of the senior members of the chapter of Exeter. But this is only one part of the subject. Let us now observe how the rubrical movement has been received by the laity of this High Church city.

It was not until Tuesday, we believe, that the bishop's letter was made public, and yet we find that as early as Thursday one parish in Exeter met, and on Friday another.

The parish of St. Lawrence met on Thursday, the 5th, and unanimously agreed to a series of resolutions, of which the following are some passages:

services in the manner ne man interest them."

On the following day, the 6th, the parish of St. Leonard met, and with equal unanimity agreed to these resolutions:—

"That it is highly inexpedient to introduce into any of eurohurches any of those innovations which have been attempted elsewhere.

"That they regard such measures as highly injudicions, and calculated very seriously to injure the

dicious, and calculated very seriously to injure the Church in her bighest and best interests, by alienating the veneration of the laity, and by driving from her communion many of her most attached and conscientious members.

"That they protest against the principle of innovation, which, when once conceded, will inevitably involve other and more important changes. That they are surprised that the pastoral letter just issued should hold out an expectation that an enforcement of uniformity will lead to the restoration of peace. That, in proportion as the novelties introduced elsewhere have been enforced in parishes previously peaceful, have disunion, strife, and contention been promoted. That they, therefore, regard those of the cleray who first streated the movement which is now disturbing the church, and more particularly such ecclesiastical rulers as have supported and abetted it, as incurring the deep responsibility of all that disorder which has already begun to manifest itself; and which they consider will inevitably spread itself throughout the kingdom, if in like manner patronised by other prelates to the no small detriment of the national establishment, and triumph of all those who are watching for her overthrow."

Such is the first response of the laity to the call for obedience to forgotten rubrics, which, as the Archbishop of Canterbury observed, from being forgotten have all the effects when revived of novellies and innovations. Here are two meetings in two days in a place where there are few dissenters and fewer Low-Churchmen; and the language unanimously adopted at each is of the most decided and uncompromising character. What does this portend?

If the Bishop of Exeter thus fails, who, after him, will have a chance of success? And by fail ure we do not mean an inability to oblige his clergy to comply with the rubrics; but an inability to sairly the minds of the laity.

If these two specimens furnish anything like a first shall all the most conscients and sincere iriends of the Church, to the rubri

that all the Tractarian innovations are the signs, and intended to be the party signs of the Tractarian apostacy; and as men of sense they cannot be ignorant that the faithful laity of the Church will not eadure patiently any of these party signs of apostacy, however innocent in itself, or however respectable the usage or authority under which it has been introduced, if the introduction has taken place since the commencement of the Tractarian schism, or more especially if it has taken place by the influence of any persons, whether unequivocally or doubtfully connected with the Tractarian sect. Giving the archbishops and bishops full credit for piety and wisdom, and for so much of observation and sagacity as must teach them what is the public feeling, and the necessity of conforming to that feeling when it is friendly and laudable, we may, we hope, confidently rely upon the result of their lordships' deliberations.

We will, moreover, not conceal it, that the conduct of a contemporary concurs with our confidence in the bishops to determine us not wantonly to interpose at the moment. The Times has become suddenly as violently anti-Tractarian as it was before Tractarian, and how violent was its Tractarian zeal, a perusal of its files for the last six years will tell. Bringing to its new service what the late Mr. Smith, of Norwich, called "the zeal of a preselyte and the tury of a renegado," the Times would be sure to distance our more sober because more practical pace; besides, we care not who knows it, we have an insuperable objection to "hunting in couples with the Times." We do not like deserters in our ranks—we distrust them; and can even suspect their violence to be no more than a disguised hostil ty; certain it is, that from Queen Caroline and Henry Hunt to the League and the Tractarians, the clients of the Times have rarely been fortunate. Our contemporary seldom deserts them, it is true, until it has destroyed them. And this is another reason why we should spare insulting the Tractarians just now. When the

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S LETTER ON THE UBSER-VANCE OF THE RUBRIC.

Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter on Observance of the Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer—by Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

BISHOPTONE, NOV. 19, 1944.

Marriage in High Life.

Yesterday, (London, Dec. 5.) the marriage of his Excellency Baron Nicumann, the Austrian Minister, and Lady Augusta Somerset, eldest daughter of the Dune of Beaufort, was solemnised.

The nuntial ceremony was first performed according to the form of he Roman Catholic Church, at the Austrian Embassy, Chandos House, in the presence of a large circle of the relatives and friends of both connections.

The Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de St. Auliage, his Excellency Baron Brunow, his Excellency Baron de Cetto, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Marchioness of Ailesbury, &c. arrived shortly before 10 o'clock, at Chandos House, in order to be present at the performance of the nuptials and rites.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, accompanied by his fair bride, and the Marquis of Worcester and some youthful branches of their family, came from Beaufort House precisely at 10 o'clock.

His Excellency Baron Nieumann, immediately on the Duke of Beaufort's arrival, descended from the embassy and handed his betrothed from the carriage.

After the lapse of about five minutes the wedding party repaired to the saloon, where the marriage ceremony was performed in accordance with the forms of the Church of Rome. The Rev. Dr Griifiths, vicar apostolic of the district of London, was the officiating cleigyman.

The bride was attended by her youthful sisters.

the officiating cleigyman.

The bride was attended by her youthful sisters,
Lady Blanche and Lady Rose Somerset, and the
daughters of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, brother of the
Duke of Beautort, and consequently cousins of the

The bride was attended by her youthul sisters.
Lady Blanche and Lady Rose Somerset, and the daughters of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, brother of the bride.

The wedding having concluded, as far as regarded the solemnity at Chandos House, the circle adjourned to St. George's Church, Hanover Square, where it was appointed the marriage should be solemnized according to the forms prescribed by the Established Church.

It was before eleven o'clock when the wedding party reached St. George's Church, and the morning prayers not being terminated, there was a triffing delay.

The ordinary service having ceased, the bride was conducted to the altar by the Duke of Beaufort, followed by the bridal train before alluded to. His Excellency Baron Nieumann next proceeded and took the opposite side. The Duke of Wellington, with the Countess de St. Aulaire resting on his arm, advanced to the communion table, the Duchess of Beaufort and other immediate members of the family congregating around

The Rev. G. Wellesley, rector of Strathfieldsaye, and nephew of the Duke of Wellington, performed the ceremony—there being present precisely the same circle of relatives and friends as at the Austrian embassy, a list of whom it is quite unnecessary to repeat.

Owing to the marriage at that church having been studiously kept a secret, it being at first stated the marriage was to have been performed by special license, the attendance of strangers was far from numerous, there not being, probably, more than 200 persons in the church, including the parties interested in the performance of that sacred ceremony.

The bridesmaids were all attired uniformly in chaste costumes of pink and white. The toilette of the bride was a dress of magnificent damas d'Isly, trimmed with deep flounces of rich point lace, ornamented with bouquets to cornespond; coiffure composed of a wreath of orange flowers and myrle; the entire toilette covered by superb and costly point lace, with a profusion of diamonds and pearls, the latter gems predominating.

At the conclusion of

of Austria to the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

On Wednesday, we have reason to believe, the
presents to the fair bride from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Duchess
of Gloucester, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and
Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, comprising some superb bijouterie, were laid out for inspection in the yellow saloon at Beaufort House
previous to their being packed up and conveyed to
Italy. The troussess of the bride is said to be of
the costliest description.

English Theatricals, &c.

English Theatricals, &c.

PRESENTATION OF A PIVOE OF PLATE TO MR.
BALFE. THE COMPOSER—On the 7th ult Drury
Lane Theatre was crowded to excess by parties desirous of witnessing the presentation of a massive
piece of plate to Mr. Balfe, on the hundredth representation of the "BohemianGirl."—Mr Balfe, on his
entrance into the orchestra, was loudly cheered,
which was renewed with ten-fold vigor at the end
of the opers, (The Daughter of >t. Mark), loud
cries were raised for Mr. Balfe, in the middle of
which Mr. Bunn appeared with him, hand in hand;
and when the audience had "hushed" its own

Mr. D Marble was playing at the Brunswick Street Theatre, Dublin, on the 7th ult. General Tom Thumb was also in the same city at the above date.

Mdlle Plunkett, M. Montessu, M. Desplaces, and Mdlle Delbes, were playing together at Drury Lane Theatre, in the Daughter of St. Mark.

Madame Vestris has been seriously indisposed.— Miss Woolgar has been playing the former lady? coutine of characters at the Haymarket Theatre

Mr. Macready arrived in Paris on the 7th ult.— He had not sufficiently recovered from his receast accident to enable him to appear that evening, as had been announced. The commencement of the English performance was, therefore, postponed un-

Dublin, Dec. 9.—The Repeal Association met to-day. The Conciliation Hull was not so well attended as on the previous day of meeting. At one o'clock Henry Grattan, Esq., was called to the chair.

"The customs duties on the undermentioned articles shall be established or modified in the following manner. All duties are upon the 100 killogrammes, except where otherwise acted:—
Wood and Roots of the Barberry—By French ships, from countries out of Europe, 10c.; from other countries, 11, 50c.; by foreign ships and by land, 21.
Copper, with alloy of zinc or of tin, of the finest fusion, in the mass, in bars or sheets, or from old articles destroyed—By French ships, from countries act of Europe, 10c.
Badiana, or Anisced, from China, in cristals—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 10f; from sleewhere, 30f.; by foreign ships and by land, 40f.
Volatile Oil, or Essence of Badiana—The same duty as on other oil or essence of anisced.
Nitrate of Soda—By French ships, from countries out of Europe, one motery of the present duty.
The premium on the exportation of nitric and sulphuric acids is reduced ene motery.
Small Ratians, whole or split—By French ships, from india, 80f.; from other countries out of Europe, 10f.
Blamboos, and other large canes—By French ships, from india, 80f.; from other countries out of Europe, 80f.
Flowers of Carthamum—By French ships, from countries out of Europe, 10f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships, or by land, the present duties.
Lichens, for dying.—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 10c.; from other countries, or by foreign ships, or by land, the present duties.
Medicinal roots, not denominated.—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 20f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships, or by land, the present duties.
Benzoin—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 10f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships, or by land, the present duties.
Benzoin—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 30f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships or by land, the present duties.
Benzoin—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 50f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships or by land, the present duties.
Benzoin—By French ships, from beyond Europe, 50f.; from other countries, or by foreign ships or by

interest related from Engined swent if they sent toucasty in the latter country? The French press had ryojened to histack, and he had a word in reply to them. He accused their mestra. Louis Philippe, of being a tyrant and usur per, who had violated the solemn conditions of his accession to the throne. He had not title to the throne but the will of the peoples—the same title as the Queen to her crown. What he complained of was Louis Philippe having obtained his throne upon conditions which he had violated. There were three conditions annexed to his being made King: first, the liberty of the press; second the freedom of trial by jury, third, the maintenance and dissemination of the blessings of education. Every our of these was violated by him. Such atrocious laws were not passed against the press in any other country. As to the trial by jury, he had perfect arrangements for packing juries, andso far from public opinion controlling the verdict of juries, he passed a law, making it criminal to publish the names of the juries; and as to education, he had framed laws to put religious education under traumels. The Morning Chronicle in England had since the members of the puries and as to education, he had framed laws to put religious education under traumels. The Morning Chronicle in England had since the entered to the put the passed a law, making it criminal to publish the names of the Juries; and as to education, it was the passed a law, making it criminal to publish the names of the Juries; and as to education, the had framed laws to put religious education under traumels. The Morning Chronicle in England had disastile to the passed and the had spread to the passed and the had spread to education. It was an advantage of the passed a law, making it criminal to publish the name of the Juries and the had spread to the passed to the passed and the had spread to the passed to the

Calm Observations upon Irish Affairs," and it had afforded him such sincere jeatisfaction that he would move the insertion of seme extracts therefrom on the minutes of their proceedings. In his preface, Mr. Porter said, "I wish to raise my country either to her full. fair share in partnership with Britain in the hor ors, and management, and advantages of the Hiberno-British empire; or by slow and sure steps to the dignity of an independent State."—(Hear, hear.) He did not mean to have that paragraph inserted in the record of their minutes, because the association were taking measures to raise Ireland not to the dignity of an independent State, but to repeal the union-the continuance of which would inevitably lead to the severance of all connection between the two countries. They were laboring to gain for Ireland legislative assistance. They desired to preserve inviolable their connection with England. There was no danger of a severance so long as he exercised any influence over the people of Ireland; but when he was gone to his cold grave, when he was summoned to render an account before the throse of mercy, no doubt the young spirits of Ireland will not endure a continuance of the union with E. gland—they will not continue the slaves and serfs of that country, and the consequence of their determination probebly may be social revolution, most horrible, frightful and calamitous in its results.

Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to read those passages from the pamphlet which he considered worthy of insertion on the minutes. The first was the dedication, in which Mr. Forter styled Mr. W. S. O'Brien "the Bayard

The manufacturers of Glasgow have held a meeting at which resolutions were passed to press the question of the abolition of the import duty on cotton woel upon the legislature next session, but we find nothing new in their facts or arguments.

Their reasoning is founded upon the per centage which the duty bears to the price of cotton wool of lowest qualities at the present low prices, and upon the low numbers of the yarn spun from it, by which they appear to make out a strong case.

The papers are occupied with the Spanish atrocities

The Journal des Chemins de Fer alludes to a report of the formation of a new company with a capital of 400,000,000 of francs, to apply for the concession of the whole line of railroad from Calais to Marseilles.

Frence Information of a new company with a capital of 400,000,000 of francs, to apply for the concession of the whole line of railroad from Calais to Marseilles.

Frence Information Duries.—A Royal ordonance has been published in Paris, which make material alterations in the import duties on various productions of India, and other foreign countries, brought to France in French ships, and also in the premiums granted by the government on machinery manufactured in France, and used in the international navigation. The ordonnance is preceded by a report to the King from the Minister of Commerce, in which he states that the greater part of the modifications have for their object to encourage French ships to bring home, direct from India and other countries out of Europe, cargoes of raw materials, and other natural productions employed in the manufactories in France. The following quotations from the ordonnance will show the nature and amount of the new duties, and from them it will also appear that the premums on home-made machinery are to be regulated by weight, and not ad valorum:

The first paragraph of the ordonnance says:—

"The customs duties on the undermentioned articles shall be established or modified in the following manner. All duties are upon the 100 killo-

of loreign fabrication imported by French ships."

Spain.

Gibraltar, Nov. 30 — The most contradictory reports of the state of the country continue to reach us, but from the difficulty of communication with the interior, in consequence of the late heavy rains, we have no authentic intelligence of recent date.

Although the private news from Ceuta gave out that the aggressions there or as Spanish lines had been of a serious nature, it e official accounts received from Tangiers allude to them as unimportant and having been caused by the disaffection of the Moors in the neighboring province of Auyara.

The Moorish authorities in the vicinity had shown every disposition to aid the Governor of Ceuta in the suppression of these acts of violencer Belgium.

Ceuta in the suppression of these acts of violencer

Belglums.

Our dates from Brussels are to the 8th.

It appears tolerably certain that Baron Defiaudis
has been ordered by the French Government to
proceed to this city, in order to enter into fresh
commercial relations between France and this
country.

During the month of November, 184 women and
141 men died at Brussels; the male births were 112,
and the female 203; 92 marriages were incribed in
the civil list of the town. No divorce took piace.

The thermometer is at present 11 degrees below
zere—84 of Keaumur. The canale are all frozen
over. The steamers between Rotterdam and Antwerp could not run during the last few days.

The following consular appointment has recent-